



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

publications. The first section contains 99 titles; the second, 188; and the third, 159. Sr. Sánchez believes, however, that the list is far from complete, as authors do not always observe the law requiring that two copies of each work published in Venezuela be deposited in the National Library. This is especially noticeable in periodical publications.

All three parts of this work are very important, and the book is a most welcome contribution to the bibliography of America. The compiler promises a similar list annually and it is learned that the volume for 1917 is now ready for press. The *Anuario* will be a useful addition to the bookshelves of workers in the history of Hispanic America. The first volume has set an excellent norm, and scholars will look forward with eagerness to subsequent lists. Sr. Sánchez also intends "to publish special bibliographical studies on groups of Venezuelan scientific and literary works, as well as on the editions made by Ministries from the earliest period of the Republic".

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

*El Perú y la Gran Guerra.* By JUAN BAUTISTA DE LAVALLE. [Páginas de Historia Contemporánea.] (Lima: Imp. Americana, 1919. Pp. xv, 439.)

This volume is a "concise historical review of Peru's attitude from the beginning of the European conflagration to the last great victories of the armies of the Allies and of the United States of America, the acceptance by the Central Empires of all the bases of peace formulated by President Wilson, and the signing of the armistice". Beginning with page 289, the volume consists of documents of the "Breaking of relations with the Imperial German Government".

The caliber of the work may be seen by noting some of the matters discussed. Taken rather at random, these are as follows: "German radiograph installations and raiders in the Pacific"; "the vessels of the Peruvian navy protect commerce against the German cruisers"; "Peru and the German submarine campaign"; "the traditional American solidarity of Peruvian foreign policy"; "Peru does not declare neutrality upon the declaration of war against the German Empire by the United States"; "sinking of the Peruvian vessel *Lorton* by a German submarine"; "reparations and indemnities demanded by Peru"; "Peru refuses to have the matter adjudicated by a German prize court"; "Peru demands the satisfaction asked of the German Imperial Government within the space of one week"; "the Congress approves the

breaking of relations with the German Imperial Government by 105 votes against 6"; "delivery of passports to the German representative in Peru"; "the Peruvian representative in Berlin recognizes the deceit and lack of justice of the Imperial Government"; opinions of the Secretary of State of the United States of North America, Mr. Lansing"; the opinion of the Chancery of Brazil"; "reply of the Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Relations"; "the message of welcome from Great Britain"; cablegram of President Poincaré"; "congratulations from Italy"; "the judgment of Belgium"; "visit of the 'American Society of Peru' to the President of the Republic and to the Chancery"; "the British Embassy in Lima"; "the message of the President of the Republic and the international policy of Peru"; "the principles of Wilson and Peruvian international tradition"; "the protest of the Spanish Legation in the name of the German Imperial Government"; "Foch's offensive: triumphs of the Allies, German retreat and defeat, capture of Sedán"; "the conditions of future peace"; "commerce between Peru and the Allies during the war, and the stabilization of the dollar"; "the League of Nations". The documents consist of correspondence between Peru and other countries of South America, the United States, Mexico, Central American countries, Haiti, Cuba, and the Allies and Germany (partly through Spain), together with other matters discussed in the first part, such as the case of the *Lorton*. Not the least interesting of the documents is the "Contract between the Government of Peru and the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The work forms an interesting chapter in diplomacy and will be of considerable use to the historical student and teacher. The author proves the instant response of Peru to the tenets of democracy, and its consistent and outspoken attitude in the World War which will forever form an honorable part of Peruvian history. In his opening words the author says:

The attitude of Peru before the conflagration which, with no precedent in the annals of the world, threw into conflict with each other political systems, concepts of culture, ideas, methods and opposing organizations, and which has terminated with the victory of the democracies and the splendid triumph of liberty and justice for which the armies of the Allies and those of the United States fought, corresponds faithfully to the antecedents of Peru's international life, to the fundamental orientations of its foreign policy, to its deep-rooted sentiments of justice, to its inviolable faith in pacific solutions and of law, to its love of independence, to liberty, to democracy, and to its loyalty towards people bound historically to our people by spiritual, political, and economic influences since the origins of our nationality. The triumph of liberty and of democracy;

the fulfilment of international treaties; the recovery of oppressed peoples subjugated by violence; the right of free determination of peoples to decide their destiny; the guaranties of life and property to neutrals: these constitute principles of international conduct and human values so significant for the life and free development of nations that they could not but produce the sincere and enthusiastic adherence of Peru to the cause of the Allies and of the United States of America. Such moral and juridical ideas, such laws, fundamental for peaceful international life, have always merited the devotion of Peru throughout its history and inspired the most unselfish and disinterested attitudes of its foreign policy.

Although the first part of the volume is broken into sections, these are without headings of any sort. Definite chapter headings would have facilitated the use of the book, for it is awkward to have to turn to the "indice" in front to locate topics. The volume is a timely addition to the literature of the Great War, and it is hoped that it is the first instalment only of Peruvian diplomatic relations of the period.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

*Spanish-American Life. A Reader for Students of Modern Spanish.*

By E. L. C. MORSE, A.B., LL.B., Principal Phil Sheridan School, Chicago. [The Lake Spanish Series, General Editor, Christian Gauss, Litt.D., Professor of Modern Languages, Princeton University.] (Chicago and New York: Scott, Foresman and Company, [1917]. Pp. 370.)

This volume strikes out into new paths. It is refreshing in its lack of the puerile. It is made up wholly of "articles that . . . show typical phases of life in Spanish America from the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan", all mainly taken from periodicals published in Spanish America. The two objects of the compiler and editor have been "to furnish a large amount of reading matter, idiomatic, practical, and interesting", and "to show the daily life, habits, customs, and ideas of the Spanish-American people". The volume is a "series of sketches by Spanish-Americans of themselves, for themselves, in their own language, touching on fields of activity almost unlimited in scope and character: a discussion on self-government, a street brawl, the price of stocks, a shipwreck, a wedding, the sugar market, a ball game, a street car strike, a wholesale swindle, an earthquake, reflections on the transportation problems of the day, a cowboy *fiesta*". The first twenty-three items are from periodicals published in various countries in Hispanic America, seventeen are taken from Mexican papers, sixteen